Configuring X.25 Gateway Services

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Bay Networks

Bay Networks

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About This Guide

If you are responsible for configuring X.25 Gateway services, you need to read this guide.

If you want to	Go to
Learn about the X.25 Gateway protocol and special aspects of the Bay Networks implementation of X.25 Gateway	Chapter 1
Start X.25 Gateway on a router and configure Gateway parameters	Chapter 2

Before You Begin

Before using this guide, you must complete the following procedures. For a new router:

- Install the router (refer to the installation manual that came with your router).
- Connect the router to the network and create a pilot configuration file (refer to *Quick-Starting Routers*, *Configuring BayStack Remote Access*, or *Connecting ASN Routers to a Network)*.

Make sure that you are running the latest version of Bay Networks Site Manager and router software. For instructions, refer to *Upgrading Routers from Version 7–11.xx to Version 12.00*.

Conventions

bold text	Indicates text that you need to enter, command names, and buttons in menu paths. Example: Enter **wfsm &**
	Example: Use the **dinfo** command.
	Example: ATM DXI > Interfaces > **PVCs** identifies the PVCs button in the window that appears when you select the Interfaces option from the ATM DXI menu.
italic text	Indicates variable values in command syntax descriptions, new terms, file and directory names, and book titles.
quotation marks (“ ”)	Indicate the title of a chapter or section within a book.
`screen text`	Indicates data that appears on the screen. Example: `Set Bay Networks Trap Monitor Filters`
separator (>)	Separates menu and option names in instructions and internal pin-to-pin wire connections. Example: Protocols > AppleTalk identifies the AppleTalk option in the Protocols menu.
	Example: Pin 7 > 19 > 20
vertical line (|)	Indicates that you enter only one of the parts of the command. The vertical line separates choices. Do not type the vertical line when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is
	show at routes | **nets**, you enter either **show at routes** or **show at nets**, but not both.

Acronyms

CCITT	International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (now ITU-T)
DCE	data circuit-terminating equipment
DDN	Defense Data Network
DTE	data terminal equipment
FDDI	Fiber Distributed Data Interface
IP	Internet Protocol
IPEX	IP Encapsulation of X.25
ITU-T	International Telecommunications Union–Telecommunications (formerly CCITT)
LAN	local area network
LAPB	Link Access Procedure Balanced
LCN	logical channel number
MAN	metropolitan area network
MIB	Management Information Base
MCT1	Multichannel T1
MTU	maximum transmission unit
PDN	Public Data Network
PLP	Packet Layer Protocol
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
PToP	Point-to-Point (Bay Networks proprietary)
PVC	permanent virtual circuit
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SVC	switched virtual circuit
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
Telnet	Telecommunication Network
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
WAN	wide area network

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Sydney, Australia	61-2-9927-8800	61-2-9927-8811
Tokyo, Japan	81-3-5402-0180	81-3-5402-0173

Chapter 1
X.25 Gateway Overview

X.25 Gateway lets you send and receive messages between X.25 and Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) networks. It maps TCP sockets to X.25 virtual circuits (and vice versa) or to Link Access Procedure Balanced (LAPB) point-to-point connection identifiers.

The Gateway software supports X.25 permanent virtual circuits (PVCs) and switched virtual circuits (SVCs), as well as TCP/IP over all interface types supported in the Bay Networks router.

X.25 Gateway supports:

- TCP/IP over Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI), Ethernet, and token ring LAN media, or over X.25, frame relay, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), and switched multimegabit data service (SMDS), wide area network (WAN), or metropolitan area network (MAN) media
- X.25 Levels 2 and 3 over synchronous interfaces (6 MB/s and below) or Multichannel T1 (MCT1) interfaces
- 10 VCs per logical channel for the FRE2-040-32MB platform, for a total of 240VCs per slot
- 32 VCs per channel for the FRE1-060-64MB, for a total of 310VCs per slot

Use Site Manager's Configuration Manager to configure a system for X.25 Gateway services.

X.25 Gateway Topology

Figure 1-1 shows a topology consisting of two Bay Networks router systems and a TCP/IP network. The top system serves as a TCP/IP-to-X.25 gateway. The bottom system serves as a TCP/IP-to-LAPB gateway. In this example, terminals connected to X.25 networks can exchange messages with host systems on a TCP/IP network through the Bay Networks routers using the X.25 Gateway service.

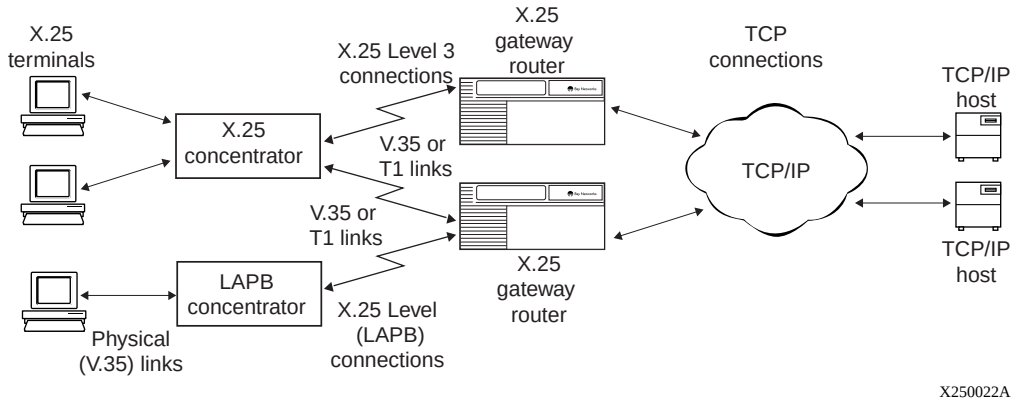

Figure 1-1. Sample Network Topology Using X.25 Gateway

The router translates data received from X.25 virtual connections into TCP data packets and forwards those packets out through TCP connections. The router also translates data received from TCP connections into X.25 data and forwards the data out through X.25 connections. You can connect the equipment to the router by a leased line, an X.25 packet-switched network, or a T1 or E1 circuit-switched network.

You can also configure the router as a TCP/IP-to-CCITT (now ITU-T) X.25 Level 2 gateway as in the bottom part of Figure 1-1. This configuration allows access from LAPB-based (X.25 Level 2) equipment with no X.25 Level 3 support. This manual refers to this feature as *LAPB-only support.*

With this configuration, the router translates data received from LAPB connections to TCP data packets and forwards those packets out through TCP connections. It also translates data received from TCP connections to LAPB data and forwards the data out through LAPB connections.

Network Interfaces

Bay Networks routers that support X.25 Gateway services use the following protocols:

- X.25 Level 3 Packet Layer Protocol (PLP)
- X.25 Level 2 Protocol (LAPB)
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- Internet Protocol (IP)

X.25 Level 3 (PLP) Interface

On an X.25 Level 3 interface, you can create and configure multiple virtual circuits, including:

- Permanent virtual circuits
- Switched virtual circuits, with or without called X.121 addresses

You can create a set of either of these connections or a combination of the two. On any X.25 interface, you can configure either X.25 Gateway service or other types of X.25 services, such as Public Data Network (PDN), Point-to-Point (PToP), and Defense Data Network (DDN). If you configure X.25 Gateway service on an X.25 interface, the software translates data sent and received between the X.25 network interface and the TCP/IP network interface. It uses X.25 flow control mechanisms to detect congestion in the X.25 connection.

X.25 Gateway uses the X.25 Level 3 client interface to:

- Open and close X.25 connections
- Send data to the X.25 module for transmission
- Process received data delivered from the X.25 module
- Control the flow of data across the client interface

X.25 Level 2 (LAPB-Only) Interface

X.25 Gateway also supports a direct LAPB interface, so terminals can transfer data in LAPB format without using the X.25 packet layer. You can select specific LAPB link circuits for the translation service to use instead of the X.25 PLP.

TCP Interface

X.25 Gateway appears to TCP as a client. As such, the software specifies one *socket* for the local TCP interface (consisting of its IP address and TCP port number) and another socket for the remote TCP interface to establish a connection. Each X.25 connection corresponds to only one TCP connection.

Since many TCP connections may be active concurrently to support many Gateway sessions, a large range of TCP port numbers creates separate sockets for individual sessions. The port numbers reserved for X.25 Gateway service are 12,304 to 16,399.

X.25 Gateway uses the TCP client interface to

- Open, close, and check the status of TCP connections.
- Send data to the TCP module for transmission.
- Process received data delivered from the TCP module.
- Control the flow of data across the client interface.

What X.25 Gateway Does

X.25 Gateway consists of a source circuit and a destination circuit. The gateway receives the first incoming connection on the *source circuit*, and attempts to establish an outgoing connection on the *destination circuit*. In Figure 1-2, the source circuit is the one with the X.25 connection.

Protocol Translation

Figure 1-2 shows the sequence of establishing the translation session when the connection request comes from the X.25 terminal.

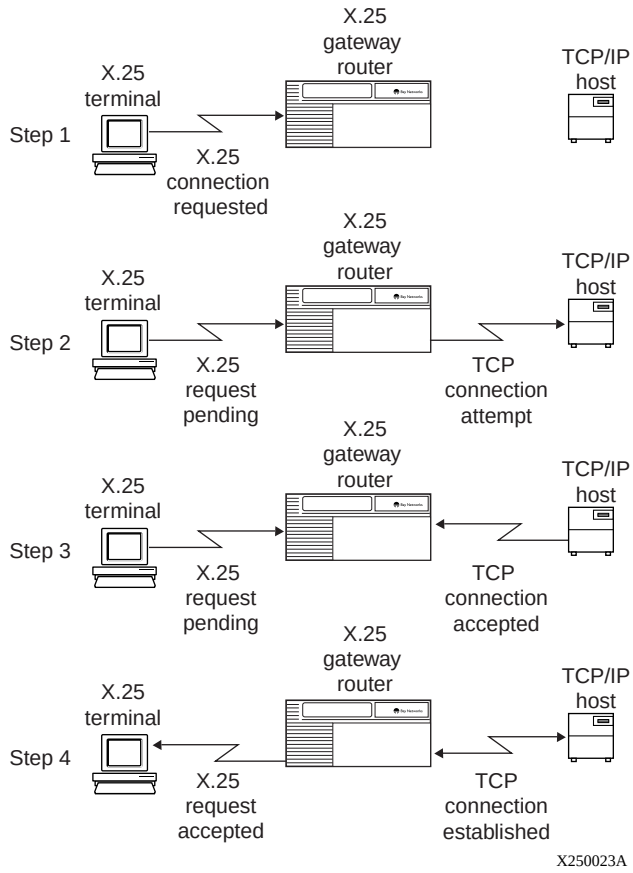

Figure 1-2. How X.25 Gateway Establishes a Session (X.25 Initiated)

If the router detects congestion on the receiving side of the network, it controls the data flow by queuing the requests on the sending side until the congestion lifts or the connection terminates.

Establishing Connections from the X.25 Equipment

Either the X.25 equipment or the TCP/IP-based system can request a connection. The software relies on a set of configured *mapping* parameters to associate the X.25 connection on one side of the router to the TCP connection on the other side.

In response to a connection request from the X.25 equipment, the router establishes a connection to a TCP/IP server. When this TCP connection is established, the router accepts the X.25 connection attempt. This one-to-one connection mapping creates a consistent and reliable Gateway session.

The types of X.25 connections that X.25 Gateway supports include:

- Switched virtual circuits (SVCs)
- Switched virtual circuits with no X.121 called address
- Permanent virtual circuits (PVCs)

With an X.25 Level 3 interface, you can establish a switched virtual circuit or a permanent virtual circuit between the X.25 equipment and the TCP-based system. An SVC is a temporary logical connection. It may or may not have a “called address” associated with it (depending on whether the type of connection that you configured required an X.121 called address). The following sections describe what you configure for each of these connections.

SVCs With a Called X.121 Address

To establish an SVC connection that contains a specified X.25 called address (X.121 address), you configure mapping information that X.25 Gateway uses to set a path for forwarding data traffic received on an X.25 SVC to a specific remote TCP/IP peer. The remote TCP/IP peer has an IP address and TCP port number that correspond to the X.25 called address. This correspondence is the mapping information that you must configure for X.25-to-TCP conversion. The mapping information consists of:

- The point of attachment (that is, the circuit interface) on the Gateway system at which the SVC establishes the connection
- The X.25 called address of the incoming connection
- The associated remote TCP socket (IP address and TCP port number) that identifies the remote end of the TCP connection

SVCs Without a Called X.121 Address

When the X.25 SVC connection does not contain an X.121 called address in the incoming call request packet, you specify the SVC service on that circuit to be a “special” SVC service interface by configuring:

- The circuit interface in X.25 Gateway at which the SVC establishes the connection
- The SVC service interface on that circuit, which is “special” in that it must be set up as a data terminal equipment (DTE) interface, instead of as a data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) interface
- The associated remote TCP socket (remote IP address and TCP port number) that identifies the remote end of the TCP connection

The router uses this information to form a translation session by accepting this connection and establishing an associated TCP connection.

Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVCs)

For each permanent virtual circuit connection between the X.25 system and X.25 Gateway, there is a corresponding TCP connection set up between X.25 Gateway and the TCP/IP peer. This connection remains established until either:

- The X.25 equipment resets the PVC connection.
- The X.25 interface is restarted.
- The TCP peer terminates the TCP connection.

The mapping information that you must configure is:

- The circuit interface for the PVC connection
- The logical channel number (LCN) of the PVC connection
- The associated remote TCP socket (IP address and TCP port number) that identifies the remote end of the TCP connection

Establishing Connections from the X.25 Level 2 (LAPB) Terminal

The router uses a similar procedure for establishing LAPB-to-TCP connections. You must specify the mapping information needed to configure the connection, specifically:

- The circuit interface through which X.25 Gateway will establish a LAPB connection
- Its associated remote TCP socket, which identifies the remote end of the TCP connection

This mapping information sets up the path for forwarding data traffic received in a LAPB circuit to a specific remote TCP/IP server and for forwarding data traffic received from a TCP connection to a specific LAPB circuit.

When it has established this LAPB-to-TCP translation session, X.25 Gateway translates the LAPB information frames it receives from the LAPB terminals into TCP data segments, and vice versa.

Establishing Connections During Failure Conditions for PVC/TCP Translation

The X.25 Gateway software running on X.25 PVC devices is able to reestablish a connection when a fault occurs at the TCP/IP or X.25 physical layer. You do not have to enable or configure this feature. The figures below show how the software reestablishes a connection between X.25 and TCP/IP.

Reestablishing the X.25 Connection

When a physical layer fault occurs (a disconnected cable) at the X.25 interface (Figure 1-3), X.25 Gateway disconnects the associated TCP connections. It reestablishes the TCP connections to the mapped X.25 virtual circuits when the X.25 interface is again available.

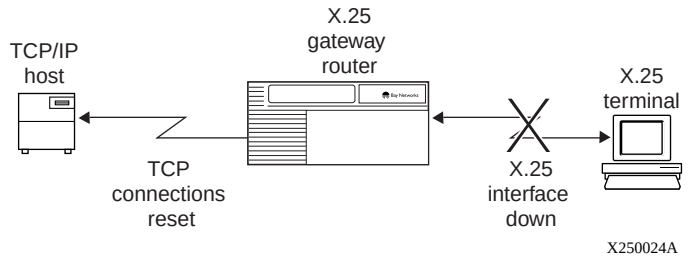

Figure 1-3. Reestablishing X.25 Connections

Reestablishing the TCP/IP Connection

In the event of a physical layer fault on the TCP/IP interface (Figure 1-4), X.25 Gateway resets any established TCP connections as well as the X.25 connections associated with each TCP connection. The software attempts to reestablish a TCP connection until the TCP interface is again available. When TCP connections are available, the software resets the X.25 connections to an operational state.

Examples of physical layer faults include a disconnected cable or a failure at either the X.25 Gateway or remote TCP/IP host interface.

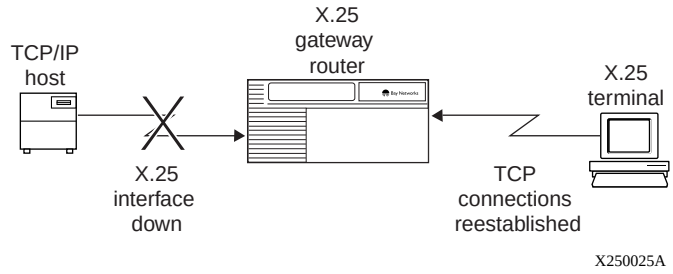

Figure 1-4. Reestablishing TCP/IP Connections

Establishing Connections from the TCP/IP Host

When a TCP/IP-based system issues a connection request, X.25 Gateway performs the sequence of actions shown in 1-5

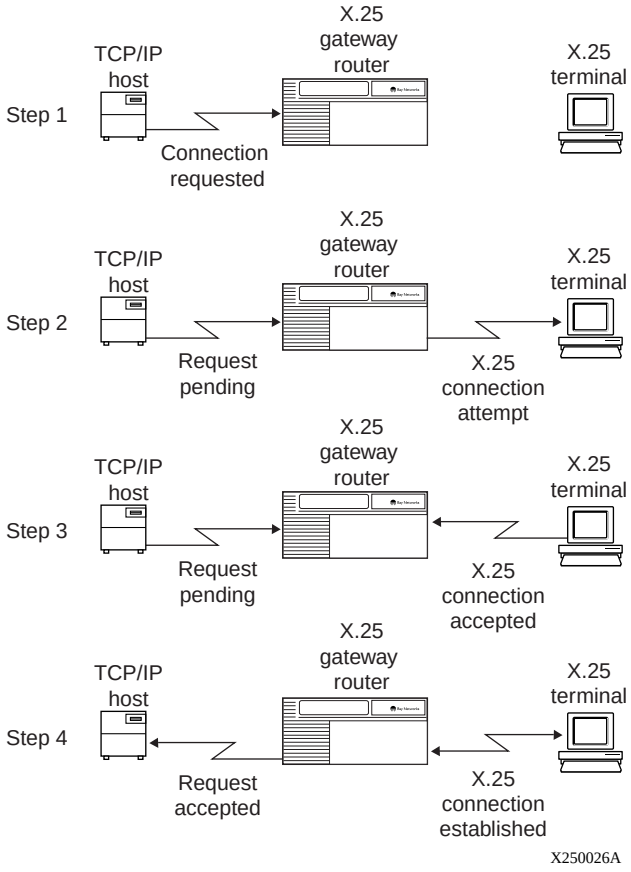

Figure 1-5. How X.25 Gateway Establishes a Session (TCP Initiated)

After establishing the X.25 connection, X.25 Gateway accepts the TCP connection. This one-to-one connection mapping provides another consistent and reliable session. The mapping information you need to configure is:

- The circuit interface on which X.25 Gateway establishes the TCP connection
- The TCP port number that uniquely identifies the translation session
- The type of connection, SVC or PVC, at the X.25 end of the connection
- The logical channel number (LCN) of the PVC connection, or the pair of calling and called X.121 addresses of the SVC connection

After establishing this X.25-to-TCP session, X.25 Gateway translates X.25 Level 3 data packets received from the X.25 client terminals to TCP data segments, and vice versa.

Connection Summary

To set up a reliable X.25 Gateway session, both sides must successfully establish the connections. When one side receives a connection indication, the other side initiates a connection attempt. If the connection attempt fails on the far side, the near side rejects the connection request it received.

Figure 1-6 shows how X.25 Gateway mediates the interaction between the two protocol stacks as the data flows between the X.25 client terminals and the TCP-based hosts.

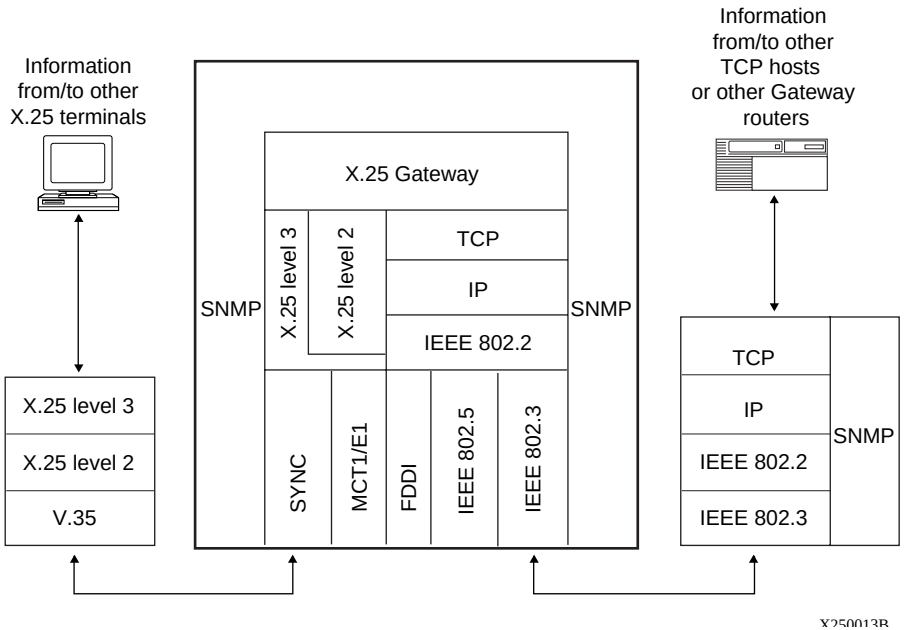

Figure 1-6. Role of the X.25 and TCP Protocol Stacks in X.25 Gateway

The TCP and X.25 communication stacks share the responsibility for maintaining reliable and efficient data flow. If data loss occurs on one side, that side retransmits the lost data. In addition, both sides independently maintain protocol flow control.

Data loss may result from either software or hardware errors, or catastrophic failures. Redundancy in network design is critical for handling these types of data communication failures.

Handling Large Data Messages

X.25 is a message-based protocol, and TCP is an unstructured stream protocol. They differ in the way they send outgoing traffic and deliver incoming traffic to their clients.

How X.25 Handles Large Data Messages

When the X.25 client submits an X.25 message that is larger than an X.25 packet size, the X.25 protocol fragments the message. X.25 then transmits the sequence of packets containing these fragments. Within each packet, X.25 includes a flag that indicates the fragmentation and aids in the reassembly process at the receiving end.

How TCP Handles Large Data Messages

TCP, on the other hand, does not have a flag to mark fragmentation of messages that are larger than the TCP maximum transmission unit (MTU) size. The portion that does not fit into one TCP data segment is sent in a subsequent data segment. Without the flag and any indication of the size of the message, the TCP client has no way of determining the boundary of a message; that is, whether the complete message is contained within one or in several data segments. When X.25 Gateway receives the X.25 user data and translates it to a TCP data segment, the message boundary is lost.

To minimize changes in the existing host applications, X.25 Gateway maintains the X.25 message boundary. It structures the application information into message blocks before encapsulating it in TCP data segments. Each message block contains a header and a data portion.

X.25 Gateway Message Block Options

You can configure X.25 Gateway with the following message block options.

- No message block structure in any TCP segment -- X.25 Gateway translates each TCP data segment as a complete message.
- Message length specified -- The header portion of the message contains a 2-byte message length field. The data portion holds the actual application information. The length field indicates the total length of the application data portion in the message block.
- Message version, type, and length specified in the header -- The header specifies the version of the message header format, including a More flag bit. The Type field specifies the message type, DATA. The data portion holds the actual application information.

The message block options that let you specify the message length allow TCP clients to determine message boundaries. Depending on the size of the message block, a TCP data segment can contain multiple message blocks. A larger message block may be transmitted in several TCP data segments. With the 2-byte length field, the maximum length of a message block that X.25 Gateway can send and receive using TCP is 64 KB.

Note: While the maximum length of the X.25 message that X.25 Gateway can send to the terminal is 64 KB, the maximum length of the X.25 message that X.25 Gateway can receive from the terminal is 4 KB.

Chapter 2
Enabling X.25 Gateway

This chapter, as outlined in the following table, describes how to use the Configuration Manager to set up X.25 Gateway services.

Section	Page
Preparing a Configuration File	2-1
Configuring X.25 IPEX Services	2-1
Enabling X.25 Gateway Services	2-2
Adding an Entry to the IPEX Mapping Table	2-2
Complete the following steps to configure IPEX mapping parameters:	2-7

Preparing a Configuration File

Before you configure X.25 Gateway:

1. Create and save a configuration file that has at least one WAN interface.
2. Retrieve the configuration file in local, remote, or dynamic mode.
3. Specify router hardware if this is a local-mode configuration file.

Refer to *Configuring and Managing Routers with Site Manager* for instructions.

Configuring X.25 IPEX Services

When you enable X.25 Gateway services, you must configure X.25 IPEX services. Refer to Chapters 3 and 4 of *Configuring X.25 Services* for instructions on enabling X.25 and editing X.25 parameters. Refer to Chapter 5 of that guide for instructions on configuring IPEX.

Enabling X.25 Gateway Services

To enable X.25 Gateway services:

1. Add an entry to the IPEX mapping table.
2. Choose Gateway as the IPEX Mapping Type.
3. Configure mapping parameters.

Use the following instructions to add an IPEX mapping entry and choose Gateway as the mapping type.

Adding an Entry to the IPEX Mapping Table

Complete the following steps to add an entry to the IPEX mapping table:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Circuits > Edit Circuits.**	The Circuit List window opens.
2. Choose an X.25 interface, then click on **Edit**.	The Circuit Definition window opens.
3. Choose **X25 Protocol > Service**.	The X.25 Service Configuration window appears. It lists all currently defined network service records.
4. Choose the network service record you want to configure for X.25 Gateway services.	
5. Click on **Add**.	The X.25 Service window opens.
6. Position your cursor in the **Type** parameter bar, click on the **Values** button, and choose **IPEX** as the service type.	

Site Manager Procedure *(continued)*	
You do this	**System responds**
7. Edit the following parameters as appropriate to your network. Use **Help** or see the parameter descriptions in *Configuring X.25 Services.* • **First PVC LCN** • **Number of PVC LCN** • **Service VC Type** • **Window Size** • **Packet Size**	
8. Click on **OK**.	The IPEX Mapping Table Configuration window opens.
9. Click on **Add**.	The IPEX Mapping Add window opens (Figure 2-1).
10. Set the following parameters. Click on **Help** or see the parameter descriptions beginning on page 2-4. • **Source Connection Type** • **Mapping Type** • **TCP Circuit Name** • **TCP Header Type**	

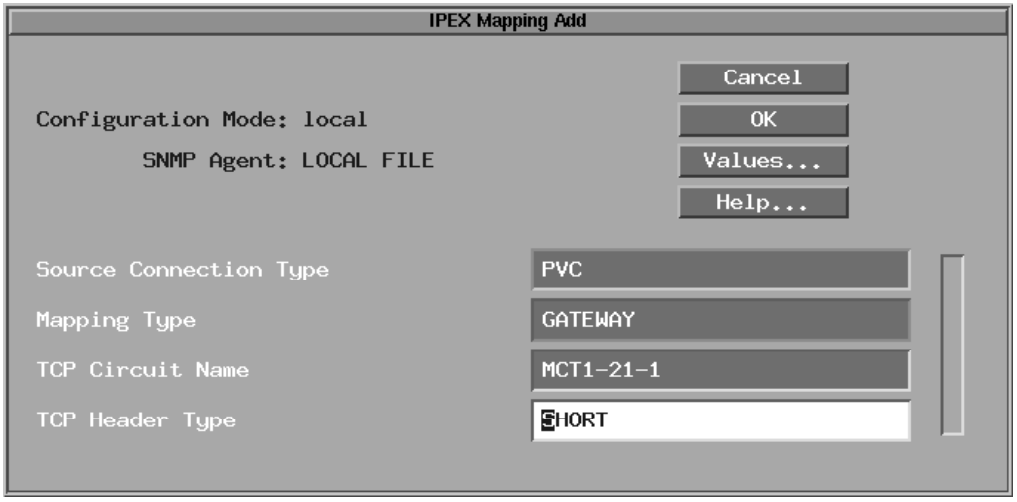

Figure 2-1. IPEX Mapping Add Window for Source PVC

Note: This window is the same for PVC, SVC, and TCP source connections. The Mapping Type is always Gateway. Values for the other parameters are specific to your network.

Parameter: Source Connection Type

Default: None

Options: PVC | SVC | TCP

Function: Specifies the type of connection at the sending end of the original message. PVC and SVC specify an X.25 Level 3 connection, either a permanent virtual circuit or a switched virtual circuit. TCP is a Transmission Control Protocol connection.

Source connection types PVC and SVC send to destination connection type TCP. Source connection type TCP sends to destination connection type PVC or SVC.

Instructions: Select PVC to specify an X.25 connection to a permanent virtual circuit. Select SVC to specify an X.25 connection to a switched virtual circuit. Select TCP to specify a Transmission Control Protocol connection.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.18.3.5.15.2.1.4

Parameter:	**Mapping Type**
Default:	End_to_End
Options:	Local | End_to_End | Gateway
Function:	Specifies whether facilities, call user data, and M-bit and Q-bit support terminate locally or are passed end-to-end. X.25 parameters that you configure at the packet and service record level determine which facilities are supported. The last option is to configure X.25 Gateway services. If you set this parameter to Local, IPEX ports can support different packet sizes at each end. You must also configure the Source X.121 Address parameter for an SVC source connection type, and both Source and Destination X.121 Address parameters for a TCP source connection type. If you configure End-to-End mapping, all IPEX ports must have the same packet and window size, because different packet sizes cause M-bit support to malfunction. If you set this parameter to Gateway you use X.25 Gateway services. X.25 terminates at the router interface, but allows you to configure one of three message header types at the TCP application layer.
Instructions:	Choose Gateway.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.15.2.1.16

Parameter:	**TCP Circuit Name**
Default:	None
Options:	The name of this circuit. When you add a TCP circuit, the name is displayed in the Add Circuit window.
Function:	Identifies this TCP circuit for mapping purposes.
Instructions:	Enter the name of the appropriate TCP circuit. If you do not know this name, return to the main Configuration Manager window and click on the connector you are configuring to reopen the Add Circuit window.

Parameter:	**TCP Header Type**
Default:	Short
Options:	None | Short | Long
Function:	Enables the Message Boundary Protocol. This bit marks the boundary of TCP application data that is consistent with Gateway operation. None means that there is no message header; Message Boundary Protocol is off. Short means that the message header contains a 2-byte length field. Long means that the message header contains a 1-byte type, a 1-byte version, and a 2-byte length field.
Instructions:	Choose a header type.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.15.2.1.22

Configuring Mapping Parameters

Complete the following steps to configure IPEX mapping parameters:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the IPEX Mapping Add window, click on **OK**.	The IPEX Mapping Parameters window opens. Depending on your Source Connection Type, Figure 2-2, Figure 2-3, or Figure 2-4 opens.
2. Configure the parameters appropriate to your connection type. Click on **Help** or see the parameter descriptions beginning on page 2-9. Parameters include: • **Source PVC LCN** • **X.121 Called Address** • **Remote IP Address** • **Remote TCP Port Number** • **Local TCP Port** • **Destination Connection Type** • **Destination PVC LCN**	
3. Click on **OK.**	The IPEX Mapping Table Configuration window reopens.
4. Click on **Done**.	The X.25 Gateway configuration is complete. You return to the X.25 Service Configuration window.
5. To learn how to replicate this configuration for other PVC/TCP connections, see the later section of the guide, "Replicating a Configuration." Otherwise, click on **Done**.	You return to the main Configuration Manager window.

IPEX Mapping Parameters Windows

In the appropriate IPEX Mapping Parameters window, define a new mapping entry by specifying source and destination addresses, the format of which depend on whether the connection type is PVC, SVC, or TCP.

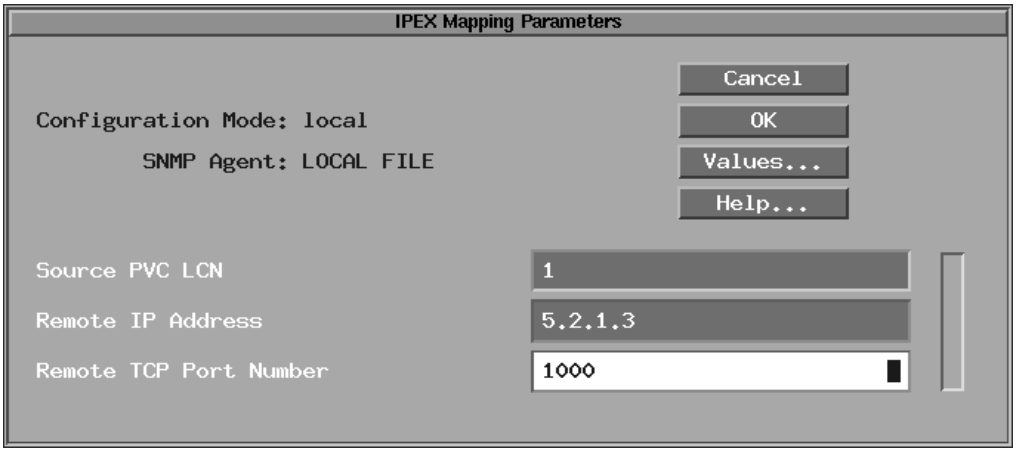

Figure 2-2. IPEX Mapping Parameters Window for PVC

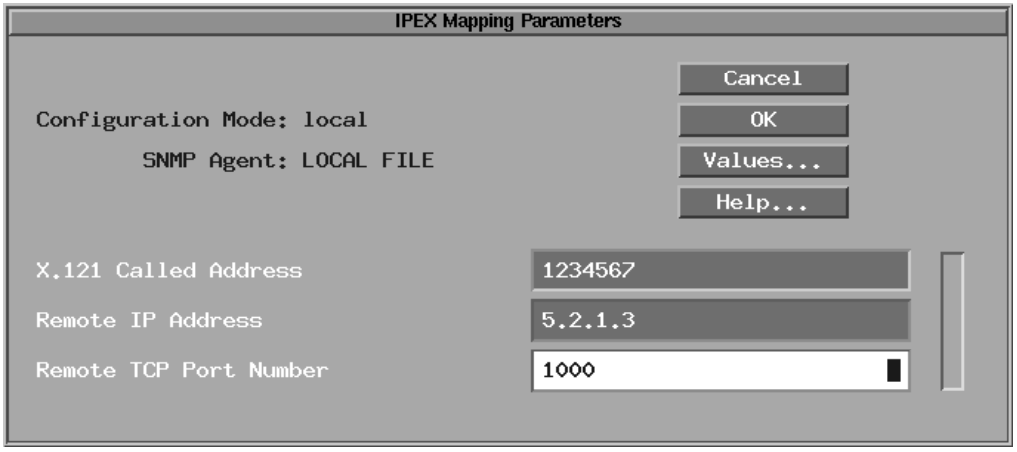

Figure 2-3. IPEX Mapping Parameters Window for SVC

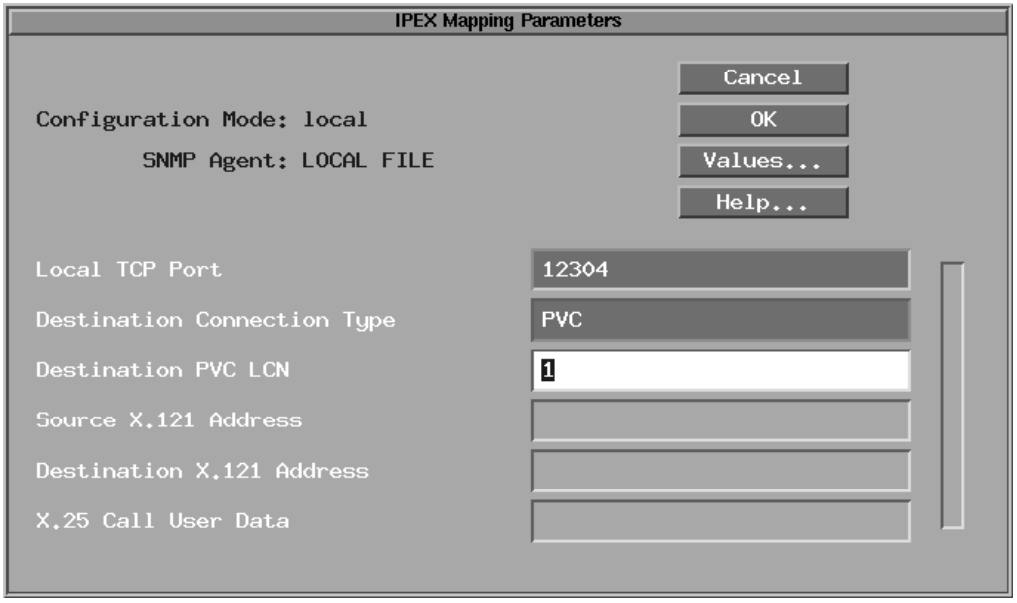

Figure 2-4. IPEX Mapping Parameters Window for TCP

Parameters for PVC and SVC Connections

Parameter descriptions for PVC and SVC connections follow:

Parameter:	**Source PVC LCN**
Default:	None
Options:	1 to 4095
Function:	Specifies the inbound PVC LCN that you map to the TCP connection. The port monitors the X.25 calls for this LCN to initiate the connection.
Instructions:	This window appears only if you chose PVC as your source connection type. Enter the LCN of the PVC for this IPEX connection.
MIB Object ID:	9999.109#1

Parameter:	**X.121 Called Address**
Default:	None
Options:	Any valid X.121 address
Function:	Specifies the inbound X.121 called address that you map to the TCP connection. The port monitors the X.25 calls for this X.121 called address to initiate the connection.
Instructions:	This window appears only if you chose SVC as your source connection type. Enter the called X.121 address (up to 15 decimal digits). The destination address depends on the network device to which this circuit is connected. Consult your network administrator for the correct value.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.18.3.5.15.2.1.6

Parameter:	**Remote IP Address**
Default:	None
Options:	Any valid IP address
Function:	Specifies the remote IP address used to establish a TCP connection to the destination. You configure this parameter only when the source connection type is SVC.
Instructions:	Enter the IP address of the remote connection. Use dotted-decimal notation (for example, 1.1.1.1). Consult your network administrator for the correct value.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.15.2.1.12

Parameter:	**Remote TCP Port Number**
Default:	None
Options:	The TCP port number at the remote connection, a value between 12304 and 16399.
Function:	Specifies the remote TCP port number used to establish a TCP connection to the destination. The remote TCP port originates connections to the local TCP port. You configure this parameter only when the source connection type is SVC.
Instructions:	Enter the TCP port number for the remote connection.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.15.2.1.13

Parameters for TCP Connections

Parameter descriptions for TCP connections follow:

Parameter:	**Local TCP Port**
Default:	None
Options:	The local TCP port number, a value between 12304 and 16399.
Function:	Specifies the TCP port in the local IPEX connection. This port accepts inbound TCP connections from the remote TCP port. You configure this parameter when the Source Connection Type is TCP.
Instructions:	Enter the TCP port number.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.18.3.5.15.2.1.5

Parameter:	**Destination Connection Type**
Default:	None
Options:	SVC | PVC
Function:	Specifies either SVC or PVC as the destination connection for this TCP source connection.
Instructions:	Choose the value that applies to your network. 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.15.2.1.8

Note: Either the source or the destination connection type (but not both) must be TCP.

Parameter:	**Destination PVC LCN**
Default:	None
Options:	1 to 4095
Function:	Specifies the PVC LCN that you map to the TCP connection. The port monitors the X.25 calls for this LCN to initiate the connection.
Instructions:	This window appears only if you chose PVC as your source connection type. Enter the LCN of the PVC for this IPEX connection.

Replicating a Configuration

After you have configured one PVC-to-TCP or TCP-to-PVC connection, you can copy that configuration and apply it to other connections, rather than configuring the mappings one at a time. If you need to customize some of the connections, you can edit them later.

Note: The Copy function works when one end of a connection is a PVC and the other is TCP. It does not work with SVC connections.

Use the Copy button in the IPEX Mapping Table Configuration window (Figure 2-5) to replicate a configuration. The window is the same for both PVC-to-TCP and TCP-to-PVC connections; the information the window displays varies according to the configuration.

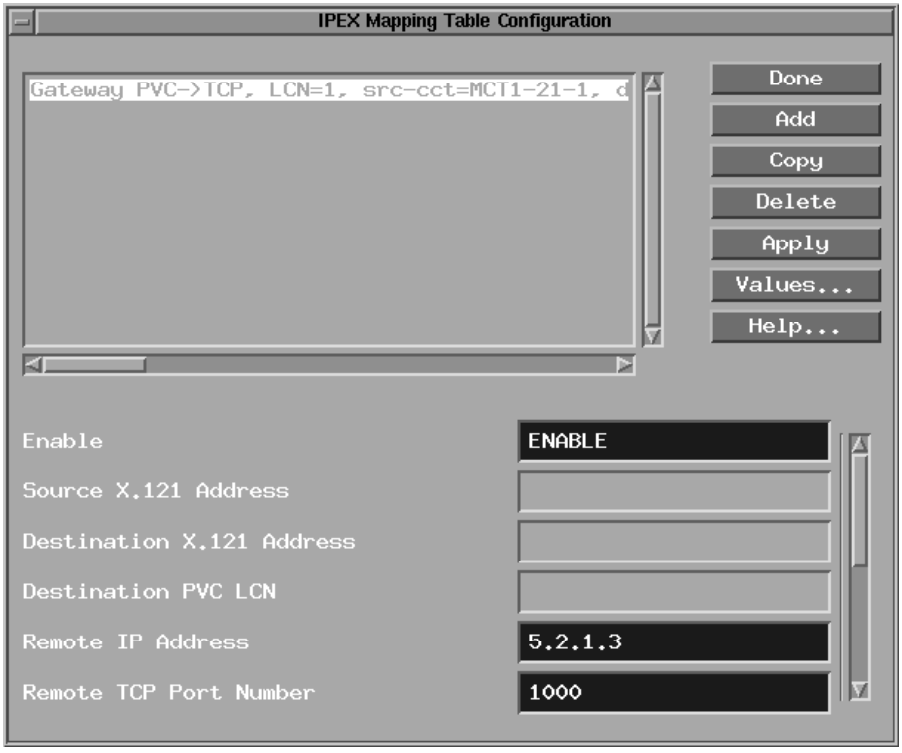

Figure 2-5. IPEX Mapping Table Configuration Window

To replicate a PVC-to-TCP or TCP-to-PVC configuration, complete the tasks in the following table.

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Choose the configuration you want to replicate, and click on **Copy**.	The IPEX Mapping Replication window opens (Figure 2-6).
2. Set the following parameters. Click on **Help** or see the parameter descriptions beginning on 2-18: • **Number of instances** • **First LCN number** • **First TCP port number** • **TCP port number increment**	
3. Click on **OK**.	The IPEX Mapping Table Configuration window reopens (Figure 2-7 for PVC-to-TCP, Figure 2-8 for TCP-to-PVC). It now lists all of the connections you have configured with the Copy button.
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the X.25 Service Configuration window.
5. Click on **Done**.	You return to the main Configuration Manager window.

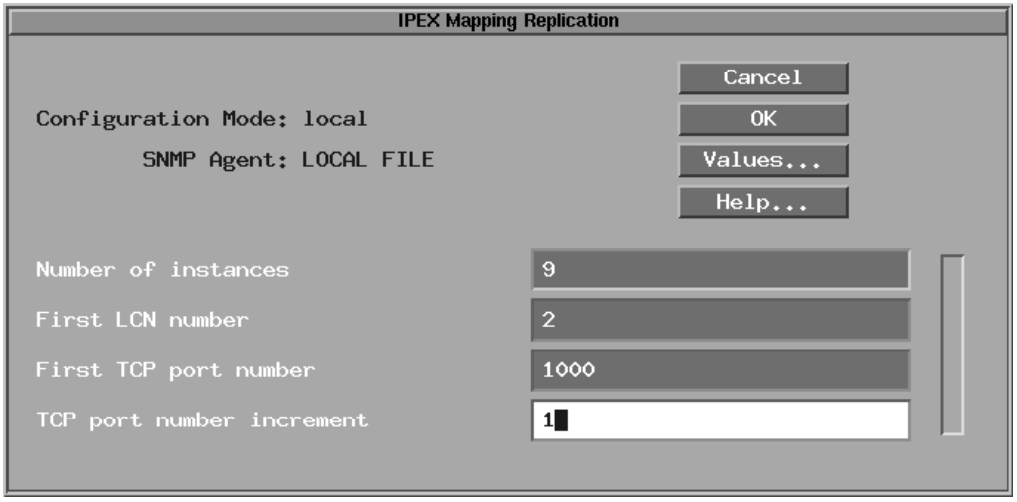

Figure 2-6. IPEX Mapping Replication Window

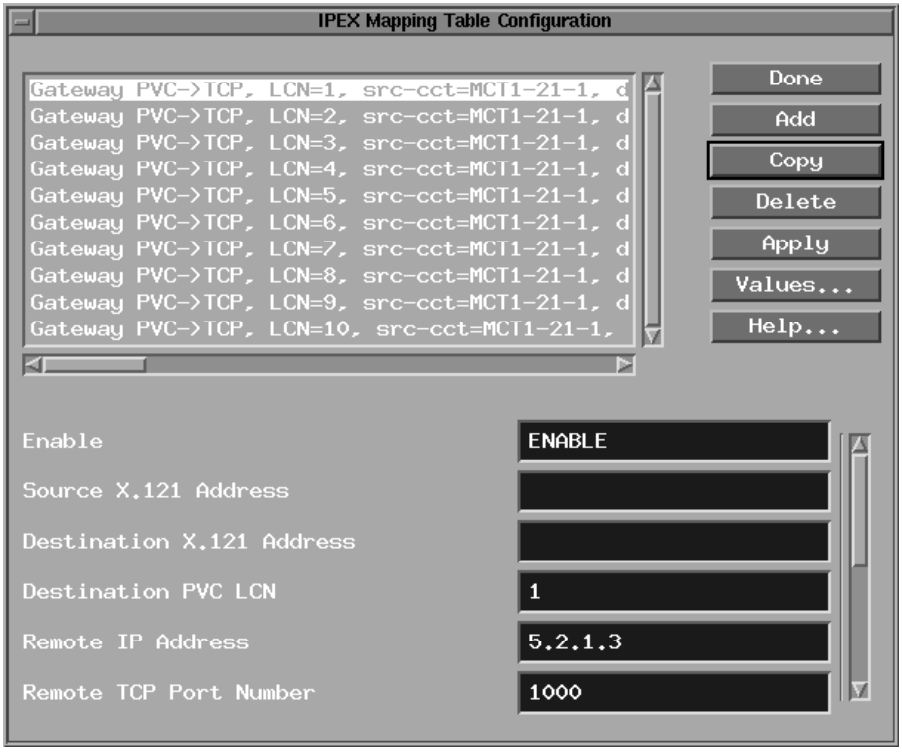

Figure 2-7. IPEX Mapping Table Configuration Window After Replicating a PVC-to-TCP Connection

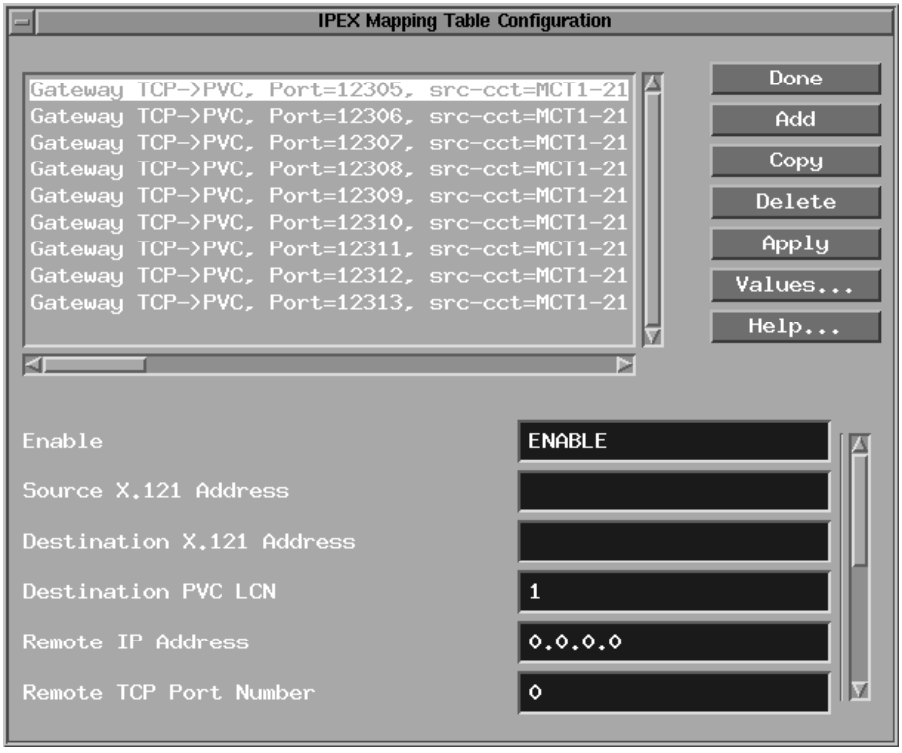

Figure 2-8. IPEX Mapping Table Configuration Window After Replicating a TCP-to-PVC Connection

Parameters for Replicating Connections

Parameter: **Number of Instances**

Default: None

Options: 1 to 9 for a FRE2-040-32MB platform
1 to 31 for a FRE2-060-64MB platform

Function: Specifies the number of connections to be replicated. The maximum number of VCs per channel for the FRE2-040-32MB platform is 10, so you can make up to 9 replicates; for the FRE1-060-64MB platform, the maximum is 32, so you can make up to 31 replicates.

Instructions: Enter the number of PVC-to-TCP or TCP-to-PVC replicate connections you want to configure.

Parameter: **First LCN number**

Default: None

Options: 2 to 10 for a FRE2-040-32MB platform
2 to 32 for a FRE2-060-64MB platform

Function: Identifies the LCN number of the first PVC that will use the replicate configuration. Each LCN number on a channel must be unique. The options given above assume that you have assigned an LCN number of 1 for the PVC that you are using as the source for replicates.

Instructions: Enter the LCN number.

Parameter: **First TCP port number**

Default: None

Options: For a PVC-to-TCP connection, this value can be any valid port number. For a TCP-to-PVC connection, this value must be within the range of TCP ports reserved for Gateway service, 12,304 to 16,399.

Function: Identifies the number of the first TCP port that will use the replicate configuration.

Instructions: Enter the first TCP port number.

Parameter:	**TCP port increment**
Default:	None
Options:	Any integer. You can assign all of your replicates to the same port, in which case you enter 0 for this parameter, or you can assign each its own port by adding a value to each succeeding port number. In the example given in Figure 2-6, each succeeding port is incremented by a value of 1.
Function:	Instructs the router how to increment port numbers assigned to each of the replicate configurations.
Instructions:	Enter a value.

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